

WRIT OF PROHIBITION CHECKS HYDE'S PLANS

Appellate Division in N. Y. County
Stays Habeas Corpus Doings
in Brooklyn.

JUSTICE WOODWARD CITED

Whitman Says That He Now Intends
to Proceed With the Trial
on Monday.

The Charles H. Hyde case took another unexpected turn yesterday when the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York county sat especially to hear an application by District Attorney Whitman for a writ of prohibition restraining Justice John Woodward from taking any action under the writ of habeas corpus obtained on Thursday by Hyde.

The court granted an alternative or temporary writ of prohibition, returnable on Tuesday morning, at which time Hyde will be represented by counsel, and the court will hear argument on whether or not to make the writ permanent. The order prevents Justice Woodward from taking up the writ of habeas corpus when it comes before him this morning. The order is directed both against Justice Woodward and Hyde and commands them "to desist from further proceedings by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus until the further order of the court" and show cause why the writ should not be made absolute.

At the time District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Johnstone went to the Appellate Division court house to ask for the writ there were only four justices in the building. They were Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Dowling, McLaughlin and Scott. As four constitute a majority of the court, they agreed to hear the application, although five justices usually sit in all cases. Hyde was not represented by counsel, and it was not necessary to notify him in advance of the application. The District Attorney stated the nature of the application and Presiding Justice Ingraham announced that it was granted. He said that the writ of prohibition restrained the history of the Hyde case and said that he had been held in \$7,500 for trial and that his bail had been surrendered and he was in custody of the warden of the Tombs. The writ of prohibition is directed to the Appellate Division of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which is without jurisdiction to hear a writ and take any proceedings thereunder.

It is believed it is the intention of Justice Woodward to assume jurisdiction and determine the matter and that it is the intention of the defendant, Hyde, to proceed under the writ, said the District Attorney.

District Attorney Whitman said that he had sent his assistants, Robert S. Johnston and John K. Clark, to represent the People in the habeas corpus case before Justice Woodward, and he submitted their affidavits as to what had occurred. These affidavits and the objection had been made on behalf of the District Attorney to the proceedings on the ground that Justice Woodward had no jurisdiction to take any action under the writ of habeas corpus, says:

"During the session of the Supreme Court of any county no person detained in a county jail on a criminal charge shall be removed therefrom by a writ of habeas corpus unless such writ shall have been issued by or shall be made returnable before such court."

In his petition District Attorney Whitman pointed out that both the Supreme Court of New York county and the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court were both in session at the time Hyde got his writ of habeas corpus in Kings county.

Hyde was held in the Kings county jail in connection with the deposits of city money on Monday morning before Justice Davis. He has been objecting to a trial before Justice Davis and got his writ in Brooklyn as soon as the Appellate Division in New York announced on Thursday that Justice Davis had been assigned to hold the term of court at which Hyde is to be tried. Hyde has promised to make known his reasons for opposing trial before Justice Davis on the argument in his habeas corpus case.

Mr. Whitman said last night that he feels that the writ of prohibition disposes of the Brooklyn proceeding which was expected to stay the trial on Monday and that he intends to go ahead with the Hyde trial on that day unless the defense makes some other move meantime.

They are quite resourceful," remarked the District Attorney, "and they will be able to outwit the law." Mr. Davis, who has been assigned to hold the term of court at which Hyde is to be tried, said last night that he had not been served with the writ of prohibition and that he will appear before Justice Woodward this morning to argue the writ of habeas corpus proceeding. He said his future actions would be guided by the developments before Justice Woodward.

The writ of prohibition which bears the signature of Presiding Justice Ingraham, is the second he has signed in the case. Mr. Whitman obtained one from the Justice last night and the other from Justice McCall's order directing that the Hyde indictment be transferred from the Supreme Court to General Sessions. That order prohibited the Hyde trial from starting to finish. And you can't agree that God there are few like you on American juries. I am thankful that there are a few intelligent men ready to hold out against an acquittal. The others are not worthy of American citizenship. If they had their way crime would go rampant."

BITTER ATTACK ON JURY.

Judge O'Sullivan Tells Talesmen That
Some Are Not Worthy of Citizenship.

Judge O'Sullivan in the Court of General Sessions yesterday took occasion to give his opinion of a certain sort of jurymen. The case was that of William Lyons, 39 years old, of 338 West Forty-sixth street, who was being tried on an indictment charging robbery in the first degree. He was charged with having held up a fruit pedler in front of 243 Third avenue on December 10, with the help of two accomplices, and robbing the pedler of \$30. After a two day trial the jury spent three hours deliberating and reported that they could not agree, the vote standing seven to five for conviction. The defense was an alibi, in establishing which the boy and his uncle had told conflicting stories as to where the boy sat in Madison Square Garden watching the auto races when the robbery occurred.

"I have never seen anything," Judge O'Sullivan said, "that has indicated the unreasonableness of the jury system as this does. I never saw such evidence of a lack of intelligence before. There are some of you who don't deserve to be American citizens, men who should be scorned by their fellow citizens. This case has been full of perjury and guile. This is the case. Perjury, black from start to finish. And you can't agree that God there are few like you on American juries. I am thankful that there are a few intelligent men ready to hold out against an acquittal. The others are not worthy of American citizenship. If they had their way crime would go rampant."

The jury was discharged.

LOZIER TOURING CARS OF QUALITY

Lozier luxury is deeper than upholstery. Below the deep, luxuriously cushioned seats are big wheels and tires, long wheel base, long nickel steel platform springs, and a perfectly balanced weight distribution which makes for unequalled steadiness and roadability.

These things give to Lozier touring Lozier luxury.

LOZIER
56th and Broadway

CARNEGIE TRYING TO GET HIS BONDS BACK

Sues One of the Few Solvent
Directors of the Busted
Carnegie Trust Co.

\$2,000,000 WORTH OF 'EM
Lent for a Year, and He Got Only
\$50,000 in the Way of In-
terest on Them.

Andrew Carnegie has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover the \$2,000,000 of United States Steel bonds, with the interest due on them, which he lent to the officers of the Carnegie Trust Company when it was represented to him that the trust company was in danger. The amount sued for is \$2,250,000 and the defendant named is Samuel H. Kress, the department store man, who was a director of the Carnegie Trust Company at the time.

Mr. Carnegie alleges that he has not got back payment of \$50,000 on the loan, which came due on May 1, 1910, five months after the loan was made, and merely represented interest.

The complaint says that on December 28, 1909, at Hoboken, N. J., at the request of Martin J. Condon, George D. Crabbe, Samuel H. Kress, Joseph B. Reichmann, Charles A. Moore, Jr., Linton L. Lewis, William A. Keener and William J. Cummins, the plaintiff delivered the \$2,000,000 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of the Steel Corporation, with the unexpired interest coupons attached. In consideration of the loan the borrowers agreed to return the bonds or their equivalent to the plaintiff at the office of the Home Trust Company of Hoboken, N. J., on December 31, 1910, and that all the maturing coupons were to be paid when they fell due at the same office. On the day before the bonds were to be returned the plaintiff was notified that the bonds would not be delivered on the following day.

Mr. Kress is one of the few directors of the trust company named in the complaint who have not gone through bankruptcy since the trust company was closed. His counsel, Ham, Whitlock & Schaff, sent out a statement in his behalf last night in which he said that Mr. Kress never borrowed one dollar from the Carnegie Trust Company either directly or indirectly, nor did any corporation with which he was connected. His lawyers also say that he had nothing to do with any of the transactions of the Carnegie Trust Company "which were criticized before or after the trust company closed."

Mr. Kress's attorneys say that though not a party to any such transactions, and in no blame for the condition in which the Carnegie Trust Company found itself, Mr. Kress did "at the urgent request of Mr. Robert A. Frank and Mr. Willard A. Mitchell, Mr. Carnegie's personal attorney, take up certain so-called Langley notes which were criticized by the Banking Department at the cost of cash out of his own pocket, and from what we know of you we do not think you are the kind of man that runs, and we would like to see you on the executive committee." &c.

The lawyers say it is significant that Mr. Kress loaned his money personally into the hands of Mr. Frank, the financial agent of Mr. Carnegie. Kress was confident from the actions of Mr. Frank and Mr. Mitchell, that Mr. Carnegie intended to stand behind the trust company, and when Mr. Kress said he thought he would resign Mr. Mitchell said: "We understand that you have been the conservative element, and from what we know of you we do not think you are the kind of man that runs, and we would like to see you on the executive committee." &c.

The lawyers say further that Mr. Kress showed his good faith by buying trust company stock at a cost of \$130,000 and when the trust company closed one of the companies in which he was interested had over \$35,000 on deposit. Mr. Kress sustained a personal loss of \$200,000, it is alleged. The lawyers say that since Mr. Kress was induced to sign a bond under existing agreement, under representations that it was amply secured, he now takes the position that he is "neither legally nor morally liable under said agreement."

LIVELY CONFERENCE FIGHT.

Insurgents Break the Banks of "Old Guard" M. E. Delegates.

There was a warm contest yesterday in the New York East Conference at the Nostrand Avenue Church in Brooklyn over the election of delegates to the Methodist General Conference, which meets at Minneapolis in May. Insurgents this year were determined to leave at home some of the "old guard," who have been the delegates for many years, and put in new men. This they succeeded in doing.

Until late in the afternoon the balloting went on. The Rev. Dr. F. Mason North, superintendent of the City Missions and Church Extension Society, an old guard man, was defeated by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanagh, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a younger element, by a vote of 104 to 93. The other new men elected were the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson and the Rev. Dr. Ernest Richardson. The "old guard" men chosen were the Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Main and the Rev. Dr. William Kelley. The Rev. Dr. Downey is almost certain to be elected a bishop, and for his conversion to the cause of the new men would have meant his defeat for that honor. He received 204 votes, or 18 more than the veteran Dr. Buckley.

UP TO RAILROADS, SAYS HEAD OF THE ENGINEERS

If Freight Rates Don't Hinder Wage
Increase Just Cause for Re-
fusing It Is Gone.

RAILROAD MEN RETORT

Through Spokesman They Say That They
Are "Simply at the End of
Their Rope."

Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, on behalf of his committee of fifty engineers representing the members of the brotherhood whose demands for higher wages on fifty Eastern railroads have been refused, made a statement yesterday putting the responsibility for the threatened strike of the engineers on the railroads. A statement was made by way of retort by A. W. Sullivan, secretary of the committee representing the railroads, repudiating the responsibility for anything that may happen and putting it up to the engineers.

In his statement Grand Chief Stone says that this strike, if it is forced by the attitude of the railroads will be far more immediate and far reaching in its effects than any coal strike. Whether there is a coal strike or not, he said, the strike of the engineers will tie up the railroads and stop the hauling of coal, and he went on:

"Up to the time the railroads made the statement yesterday to the effect that the low freight rates were not the cause of the refusal of the demands, I was led to believe that the low freight rates were the real reason for the refusal to grant our demands. The railroads managers themselves that low freight rates are not responsible for their refusal to increase the pay of the engineers. That would show that the railroads are in a position to grant our demands if they choose to do so."

Therefore if they force the engineers to strike and tie up half of the traffic of the United States, with the resultant hardship to the public, the fault will rest with the railroads. The representatives of the railroads have at no time said that our demands were not just. There can be no just reason for not granting our requests if the low freight rates now enforced by the Interstate Commerce Commission are not responsible for the alleged inability of these railroads to grant them."

The railroads have made it appear that they granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages two years ago. The fact was that the Pennsylvania Railroad was the only road that paid the 10 per cent. increase. The New York Central had granted a 2 per cent. increase, some of the roads gave no increase at all.

In reply to this A. W. Sullivan, secretary of the committee representing the railroads, made a statement in which he repudiated all responsibility on the part of the railroads for a strike if a strike comes. The railroads, he said, were making no preparations whatever for a strike, which would indicate that the engineers were not expected to tie up traffic by leaving their cabs. He said:

"We do not wish to see the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers crushed. Stone crushed. The brotherhood is a good, clean, well administered organization. It was far better to deal with such an organization than to deal with unorganized men. The power is in the hands of the engineers, and they are cool, headed men like Mr. Stone and others who head the organization."

The railroads, however, object to Mr. Stone pleading their cause for higher rates, because they can plead their cause. The answer of the railroads to the engineers' spokes for itself and we cannot deal with the vagaries or interpretations placed on it by Mr. Stone or any one else."

The question of the inability of the railroads to meet the demands of the complex and complicated work of the railroads is one of the phases, and that expense is running away with itself. The labor organizations themselves are partially responsible for this, as was evidenced by the passing of the full rate of wages. So far as higher wages are concerned the railroads have simply reached the end of their rope. The engineers were simply the first ones to ask for an increase and the answer from the railroads would have been the same if any other organization had asked for an increase. If the engineers strike and tie up traffic it will be a matter for the public to settle."

William Bower, who says he is a locomotive fireman and that he lives at Mills Hotel 3 at Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the printing establishment of Martin B. Brown & Co., 49 Park place, by Detective Barney Flood of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of attempting to bribe the Brooklyn police, which was charged with the printing of the strike ballots.

Before Bower was arrested there was a good deal of excitement among the members of the committee of fifty of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is arranging to send the ballots to the engineers on the different railroads. Grand Chief Stone of the engineers got into the hands of the Brooklyn police, which is charged with the printing of the strike ballots. It was the intention to aid in his arrest if possible. Mr. Stone would express no opinion as to what was wanted with copies of the strike ballots.

MEAT PRICES GOING UP.

Wholesalers and Retailers Differ as to
the Reason.

Meat prices have been going up in the last week. Porterhouse steak, now at 25 cents, has jumped three cents since yesterday, which has sold for 19 cents, is now 22, and prime rib roasts are two cents higher than last week.

The greatest advance has been in the price of lamb chops. Last week they could be bought last week for 20 cents, are now 26. Lamb chops are 24 and 25 cents a pound. The price of pork has been advanced from one-half to the Brooklyn police, which is charged with the printing of the strike ballots.

Representatives of wholesale meat dealers said there was nothing abnormal in the jump in half the Brooklyn police, which is charged with the printing of the strike ballots. The quantity of beef shipped to the East in Lent is always below normal, and the price of meat always goes up in Lent. Lamb is dearer because farmers are holding their sheep for wool. The retailers take a different view. They contend that the victory of the Chicago packers has been responsible for a united front on their part to take advantage of whatever shortage in the meat supply may have existed without much fear of the consequences.

Altogether on a \$10 Basis.

Barrois, March 25.—The directors of the Barrois Trust Company, which was organized a quarter of a century ago, declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, an increase of \$1 over that paid three months ago.

This company is a subsidiary of the Calumet and Hecla Company, which owns 21,800 shares of the \$500,000 company. The lowest cost producer in Michigan has sold recently on the curb, brought \$255 a share.

CRISIS IN MEXICO; U. S. ARMS CITIZENS

Continued from First Page.

no actual requests for vessels and that none is being reserved. In the meantime the Quartermaster-General's department is making a detailed survey of the field of railroad transportation from every army post to the Mexican border. The railroads, they find, are in a situation similar to that of the steamship lines. Railroad traffic is heavy and practically all tourist sleepers are now in the West or Southwest on excursion business.

In anticipation of a possible necessity for sea transportation, the Quartermaster-General's department is making a detailed survey of the field of railroad transportation from every army post to the Mexican border. The railroads, they find, are in a situation similar to that of the steamship lines. Railroad traffic is heavy and practically all tourist sleepers are now in the West or Southwest on excursion business.

The transports Buford, Crook and Logan are being held at San Francisco under the same conditions. Instructions have been issued to have the repairs that are being made on the transports. Buford and Logan are being held at San Francisco under the same conditions. Instructions have been issued to have the repairs that are being made on the transports.

The 100 rifles which are being shipped to Mexico city were sent from the arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., and the 1,000 rounds of ammunition from Frankford arsenal near Philadelphia. These rifles are all in good condition, but have recently been withdrawn from the army because of their being the earliest model, 1895. They are .30 calibre, with long range. They were recently offered for public sale at \$6.25 each, which is the price that will be charged the Americans in Mexico. Cartridges will be sold at the rate of \$15 a 1,000.

Ambassador Wilson has suggested that American citizens who could not afford to buy these rifles should be allowed to borrow them, but this was disapproved by the Cabinet. President Taft's advisers objected on the ground that it would be actually arming its citizens. It was pointed out to-day that the moment these guns are issued by Ambassador Wilson and paid for the Government will cease its interest in them.

Such an action is not without precedent. Shortly after the civil war this Government sent several hundred rifles and ammunition to an American commercial company in Buenos Aires which asked for them to protect themselves from hostile natives. In 1898 the Cuban Government bought directly from the War Department several thousand of the same model of rifles, this being at the time when the revolution was threatening and just before the American occupation.

Officials deny that this action of providing arms for citizens in Mexico city is preparatory to intervention. They say it means just the contrary. They hold that the lawless or other elements will be slow to attack Americans when they learn they are armed, and as long as Americans and their property are safe there is no danger of this Government becoming actively engaged in Mexico.

It is pointed out that only a few weeks ago similar action was taken by the German Government, the German Minister at Mexico city having purchased 1,000 rifles through an agent in New York city. These rifles were shipped from New York to Vera Cruz and thence to Mexico city. The Austrian Government also took like action, obtaining a few hundred arms each night.

The council of defence was organized, it is officially stated, at the suggestion of the Mayor of Mexico and with the approval of the authorities of the Federal Government. The council was organized to lend a total of 1,000 rifles with limited ammunition to the entire foreign colony with a proviso that all the guns should be turned in at night. The council of defence concluded this would prove unsatisfactory, as the greatest danger would be at night in the case of an attack upon the city. So the respective Governments were called on to give assistance.

Government officials in this city said yesterday that they knew nothing of an attempt of arms by the organization of Mexico city. The Ward line officials said they were equally in the dark, but there is good ground for the belief that this case of arms and ammunition were first in the hands of the Mexican Government, which was then turned over to the United States authorities here.

The United States quarter-master's department have recently been inspecting boats of the Morgan Line for the purpose of fitting what accommodations exist for the transportation of troops. No specific date was mentioned as to when the boats might be needed for troops.

AUBERT LOST DESPERATE FIGHT.

Liberals Carrying All Before Them in
Mexico—Orozco Reinforced.

VILLA LOPEZ, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 29 (by courier to Jimenez).—After being caught in a trap and seemingly surrounded on all sides by the Liberals, who threw a terrible artillery fire into the Federal command, Gen. Aubert's column managed to extricate itself last night and got away. In doing so it left behind one heavy cannon, one mortar, two machine guns, 500 horses and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. The cannon and machine guns are in good condition. In effecting its escape it left fifty dead and many wounded.

Gen. Luis Fernandez's column is still behind the Federal army and unless it gets reinforcements it is likely that it will be captured soon. Gen. Aubert's body is reported to have been found to-day on the battlefield. The report is doubtful. It is supposed that he had with him about 500 men, but in the hurry

of flight took no stores and must reach his base soon or suffer hunger.

It is the purpose of Gen. Orozco to pursue at once, and preparations are being made to entrain reserves for a subbase which has been maintained at Escalon, while the main column parallels the railway tracks.

The Liberals were victorious in the three days battles with Aubert, but were much disappointed in their failure to capture the Federal chieftain and his forces and eliminate them as a menace in the campaign against Torreón. With the ammunition captured from Aubert's command, with much secured when Atotonilco was occupied, also with a quantity brought to Jimenez this morning by train, there is no fear that the Liberals will run short.

Aubert made a brave stand yesterday and tried every military move within his knowledge to effect his escape. His heavy artillery pounded one side for a possible weakness in the Liberal lines and failing pounded another, but equally in vain. The Liberals held steady at all times, displaying much bravery under heavy fire, especially when shells were bursting all around them. The Federals also fought with bravery.

It was only the curtain of darkness that assisted Aubert in making good his escape for the time being. His men have been fighting for four days now and are worn out. The Liberal officers on the field this morning say that he cannot possibly hold out any longer. Heavy shells poured into the village yesterday by the Liberals played havoc. Many houses caught fire, and many were killed. The Liberals were on the field, caused to be rolled down a steep hill up which his force was climbing another large gun which the Liberals captured. The Federals are fleeing in all directions, many having thrown their guns and cartridges away, and these are being picked up by the pursuing Liberals.

The battle of Villa Lopez was the most stubbornly contested of the present revolution, although the slaughter was not so great as at Corralitos on Sunday, when the rebels repulsed the Salas-Blanco command. At Villa Lopez the ground is such that the Liberal cavalry could not be used and the irrigation ditches were so frequent that the Federals in retreat were almost constantly under cover. They were also sheltered behind the thick adobe walls of the half hundred houses of the village and placed their cannon and quick fire on the roofs of the village church and some of the most substantial houses.

The bombardment was terrific and the losses in killed and wounded among the Federals were great because they followed old fashioned tactics and fought in solid formation, while the Liberals fought in open order. Many Federal prisoners were taken. They were all disarmed and sent to Jimenez, where they were guarded by the Liberal forces, who were turned upon their late comrades.

The reserves brought up last night at Villa Lopez from the Laguna district and were "very valiant," they were fresh and in their assault drove everything before them. It is said that Tracy Richardson, an American gunner with the Liberal forces, was wounded.

The arrival of these fresh rebel troops from the south greatly strengthened Orozco's force, which now numbers over 4,000 men. It is known that he is searching the battlefield near Escalon have found the remains of Capt. José Altesco Robles, brother of the police inspector of Mexico city. Cards and letters addressed to him were found in his pockets.

The campaign against Parral is depending more or less on the outcome of Aubert's movements. In case he is captured, or continues south, Gen. Orozco and Salazar will send 1,000 men to march on the town. The whereabouts of Villa, Urbina and Soto with their Federal forces is unknown at this time, but it is known that all are in the vicinity of Parral. No telegraph communication exists between this city and Parral.

At San Antonio, Gen. Tracy Aubert, who is in command of the Federal forces near Torreón, Mexico, is an American and was born and brought up at Quincy, Ill., according to a statement made to-day by Charles E. Aubert, a well known expert of Austin, who is Gen. Aubert's brother. Gen. Aubert went to Mexico twenty years ago and entered the army.

SAN ANTONIO, March 29.—The afternoon edition of the Mexican Herald was suppressed to-day by the police, no cause being assigned for the action. La Prensa and El Pais, Mexican papers in Mexico city are also under police supervision, though allowed to publish censored news.

TAKE ACTOR TO HOSPITAL.

Leo Mars, Who Appeared in "Mile Modiste," Confined in Psychopathic War

Leo Mars, the actor, was taken from the Hotel Rector yesterday by Bellevue Hospital and placed in the psychopathic ward for observation. He is known here for the parts he has taken in several musical comedies.

Mr. Mars, who is a Frenchman, has not been well for the last four or five days and has been under the care of a trained nurse. Yesterday morning his condition became worse and efforts to calm him were useless. In ambulance he was taken to the hospital. The two attendants had to carry him bodily to the ambulance and then hold him while he was taken to the hospital.

The actor has been in this country for several months, though recently he has not been connected with any productions. His first appearance on the stage was in 1898 in London as a pantomimist. He played in this country in 1905, while they were with Fritz Scheff in "Mile Modiste."

JAIL TWO MORE TAXI ROBBERS.

Deleo and Scotty Lamb Sentenced by
Justice Seabury.

Two more of the taxicab robbers were sentenced yesterday. Robert Deleo, the partner of Jimmy Push in the saloon where the money was distributed and part of it hidden and who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced by Justice Seabury in the Criminal Court of the Supreme Court to not less than two years and a half or more than four years and two in the State Prison. Deleo is a Sicilian, whose role in the robbery was to look the way of the cab by walking across the street in front of it, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

Geno Montali, the chauffeur and owner of the taxicab used in the robbery, one of the actual robbers, were taken to Sing Sing yesterday to begin their terms.

Senator Root Got \$40,000 on Big Estate.

Senator Elihu Root, who is one of the trustees under the will of Henry H. Cook, a banker, received \$40,000 commissions on October 10, 1910, according to a report filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The other trustee, Carlos M. de Heredia, got the same amount. Mr. Cook died in 1902, leaving an estate of more than \$2,000,000. It is supposed that he had had a large sum paid to the legatees by the trustee.

B. Altman & Co.

10,000 YARDS OF BLACK DRESS SILKS

19 TO 27 INCHES WIDE

REGULAR PRICES 85c. TO \$1.25 YARD AT 57c.

WILL BE OFFERED SATURDAY, CONSISTING OF
IMPORTED CHIFFON TAFFETA, WATERPROOF
HABUTAI, ARMURES, SPOT PROOF FOULARD,
SATIN DE CHINE AND LIBERTY SATINS.

LEATHER GOODS AND STATIONERY

AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES FOR SATURDAY

WOMEN'S HAND BAGS OF MOROCCO, SEAL AND PIGSKIN,
USUAL PRICE \$5.00 AT \$3.25

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS WITH LINED ENVELOPES AND
PLAIN OR BORDERED NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO
MATCH, ONE QUIRE BOXES AT 45c.

ALSO 200 BRASS BOOK RACKS AND BOOK ENDS
USUAL PRICES \$1.50 TO 2.00 AT \$1.00

WOMEN'S IMPORTED NECKWEAR

WILL ALSO BE ON SALE AT REDUCED PRICES:

EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED COLLAR
AND CUFF SETS

REGULAR PRICES \$2.25 TO 4.00 AT \$1.50 & 2.15

HAND-EMBROIDERED OR LACE COLLARS

REGULAR PRICES \$3.50 TO 5.50 AT \$2.75

A SALE OF TOILET ARTICLES

AT 1/3 TO 1/2 LESS THAN USUAL FOR SATURDAY:

HAIR BRUSHES 65c. SPONGES NATURAL AND RUBBER 95c.

HOT WATER BAGS 65c. WHISK BROOMS 18c.

NAIL BRUSHES 25c. TOOTH BRUSHES 15c.

CORRESPONDINGLY LARGE REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE
IN THE PRICES OF SPONGE BAGS, TOWEL AND WASH
CLOTH CASES, TOURIST CASES AND PULLMAN APRONS.

IN THE REGULAR STOCK IS A LARGE VARIETY OF
ARTICLES AT POPULAR PRICES INCLUDING DRESSING
TABLE AND MANICURE ACCESSORIES, EXTRACTS, TOILET
WATERS, COLOGNES, SACHETS AND TOILET POWDERS, ETC.
KODAKS IN ALL SIZES.

BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

WILL BE ON SALE AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

SATURDAY AS FOLLOWS:

SPRING SUITS WITH TWO PAIRS KNICKERBOCKERS \$7.75

LINEN NORFOLK SUITS. 4.25

RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS OF WASHABLE FABRICS
AT \$1.85 & \$2.90

BOYS' TOWELING BATH ROBES AT \$1.75

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS 75c.

BOYS' MADRAS PAJAMAS 75c.